

ESTABLISHED 1840.

EARLY HISTORY AND FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE GRAND DUKE.

Many erroneous statements have been published even here in reference to the history of the Grand Duke. Since the birth of his age he has been under the guardianship of Admiral Posselt, who is then a captain of the first rank in the Russian navy. Under Russian laws an imperial prince attains majority and full rights of citizenship at the age of twenty years, and up to this age a prince of the imperial family has a tutor who supervises and directs his physical and intellectual training, selecting his instructors in every branch of learning. It was this position of guardian that Captain Posselt filled. When, two years ago, the Prince was twenty years of age, the Emperor and Empress, concerning Captain, now Admiral, Posselt, was made the guardian and adviser of the Prince, a position he will hold through the next three years. The Admiral was the tutor of the Prince, and was the guardian of his education, directing him in ancient and modern literature, in science and history. His studies are continued during his travels on land and sea. The story published to the effect that the Grand Duke Alexis had made voyages with the Grand Duke Constantine is without foundation. He never sailed with the Duke Constantine as for a voyage of three or four days, when they accidentally encountered each other off the coast of Finland. Last summer the Duke Alexis visited Novorossia, Nova Zambra, and other places in the summer before he descended the Volga, the Mississippi of Russia, and crossed the Caspian and Black seas, passing through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. The first African encounter by the Grand Duke was not, therefore, seen in Memphis. The original specimens in the very home of Harib and of Adria and Jagdard, Mauritians whose story Salist tells. From this city the Duke and his attendants will descend the river, leaving on the Great Republic on Tuesday, if he arrive, if not, on the James Howard, a small steamer, belonging to the same company and chartered on the same terms made for the Great Republic. From New Orleans the distinguished travelers will go by train to Pensacola, and from that point the Grand Duke will visit Mobile, Alabama, and other cities of the Gulf States. It was his intention to visit Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, but his detention here may render the execution of this purpose impossible. From Pensacola the Russian fleet will sail to Havana and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, through the Indian Ocean, around Hindostan, to Canton, Japan, Nagasaki, along the Korean coast to the mouth of the Amur river the terminal point of Russian telegraph lines from St. Petersburg. From this point the Grand Duke may be ordered home, or he may be sent on a tour across the Pacific, visiting San Francisco, Valparaiso and passing round the Horn—a Russian is never supposed to do again cross the Atlantic and return to St. Petersburg, having circumscribed the globe. Such are his present plans.

THE NEGRO AS A DISINFECTANT.

Brownlow's health, we hear, is failing, and two weeks ago he was very sick recently. The strike against the lower house is uniformly excellent, and these facts evoke a curious hygienic inquiry. It will be remembered that goats are disinfectants, and cattle on farms are supposed to be protected from many diseases by the presence of these odorous animals. This theory is applied in accounting for Brownlow's declining condition. Revels no longer occupies a chair immediately in the rear of the "distinguished senator from Tennessee." Alcorn has been substituted for the gentleman from Alabama, and also lays his withering touch upon the unhappy Brownlow. On the contrary there is quite a bevy of blacks in the house, and Sumner's face never glowed with brighter radiance, and Butler's eyes were never brighter. The shen of joyous exuberance and brilliant brightness every eye captured when Blaine bleats. This marvelous difference in the hygienic condition of the houses of congress can only be accounted for by the fact that while Revels has unfortunately left the senate, there are half a dozen negroes in the lower house. Like spots on the sun's disk or bright spots, if you prefer it, that peer forth at noonday amid the gloom of a total eclipse, these sons of Ham shed the light of their genius and aroma of their presence upon the atmosphere of the house. It is well, and the usefulness of negroes in the halls of Federal legislation can never more be questioned; and why should not Councilor Machin take with him to St. Petersburg a pickaninny to serve as a page even in the grand council of the empire? When Messrs. Barings and Johnson present the cotton bales to the Grand Duke, they must not forget the pickaninny for Councilor Machin.

A REPUBLICAN OR A RADICAL.

It is very doubtful whether a Democrat, elected as such by the Democratic party, would be suffered to assume the office and duties of the president. While Radicalism wields every power of the government, the army and navy, it also suppresses elections, and there is no fraud or degree of violence to which it would not resort to prevent its own election from office. If a Republican, or a Democrat can

not, should not be chosen in preference to Grant—the very impetuosity of Radicalism.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY will regret the withdrawal of A. M. Holbrook from the editorial management of the New Orleans Picayune. It has been controlled by him for more than the third of a century, and he retires full of years and honors. The Picayune becomes the property of a corporation known as the New Orleans Printing and Publishing company, among the shareholders are Messrs. Burwell and Jenkins, the latter, in 1853-4 editor of the Baton Rouge Advertiser, the leading Democratic organ of Louisiana. He is a candid, vigorous writer and logical thinker. Mr. Burwell is famed for his thorough acquaintance with commercial and financial questions, and is too well known to require commendation at our hands. The Picayune is destined to maintain its high position, and will continue to wield boundless influence in all these States.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Union Pacific road is still closed by snow.

Grant and Colfax visited Baltimore yesterday.

New York howls over the extortion of the company.

New York had twenty-five deaths from smallpox last week.

The injunction against the Tammany society has been removed.

Claims amounting to over half a million dollars were presented to the auditing committee of New York yesterday.

A large and brilliant reception was given to Honor Greely last night in New York in honor of his sixty-first birthday.

John McLean, for many years clerk of the United States court of the southern district of Ohio, died in Cincinnati yesterday.

The heirs of Hon. John Silldell have brought suits to recover the property of their father, confiscated in New Orleans during the war.

The house of representatives met yesterday for general debate. About a dozen members were present, and several speeches were made on various subjects.

Advices from Acapulco, received at San Francisco, do not confirm the report of the defeat of General Alonzo by Diaz in Oaxaca, received from the Rio Grande.

The Northern Indiana asylum at Elgin, Illinois, was formally opened on Friday by Governor Palmer and a large number of the members of the assembly.

The United States treasury holds an offer for national bank circulation \$571,459,000, for public deposits, \$15,000,000, and for other purposes, \$1,000,000, outstanding at this date, \$2,360,500.

Philadelphia reports for the week closed one hundred and seventy-eight deaths from smallpox. Pittsburgh, for the same period, reports thirty-four deaths from the same disease.

Heavy storms were reported along the Hudson and at Albany yesterday. The storm prevailing in New York crossed the Pacific, passing through San Francisco, Valparaiso and passing round the Horn—a Russian is never supposed to do again cross the Atlantic and return to St. Petersburg, having circumscribed the globe. Such are his present plans.

From this city several ladies and gentlemen of Memphis and of Louisville, with the accomplished wife of General Gustaf, will accompany the Grand Duke to New Orleans. The names of these, his guests, we are not permitted to make public.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CUBA. Havana, February 3.—The German steamer, the Galea has arrived from Savannah.

General Requetre, the new commander of the eastern department, arrived from Spain yesterday.

A portion of the ex-commissioners who came here on the Galea from New York, will return to day. The remainder will return next week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 3.—The adverse vote of the assembly yesterday, on the motion to return to Paris, causes great disappointment. Less than half of the members voted in favor of the motion to return to Paris, and it is probable that Cassier and Periers will insist on withdrawing from the ministry.

The Duke of Aumale and the Prince de Joinville, in a communication to the official journal, state that if they had been present in the assembly on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the assembly and the government to Paris.

It is stated that Thiers has induced Cassier and Periers to wait until Monday before resigning from the ministry.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 3.—At a meeting of the Radical party, yesterday, the speaker, Mr. Garcia, in a long address, alluded to the reported atrocities in Cuba, declaring that children had been shot, and that the people of the island had been treated with the most brutal cruelty.

The speaker called for an extension of the reform at home and in the colonies, among them the abolition of capital punishment, the reduction of taxes, and the privilege of a trial by jury. They all advocated the retention of the Spanish constitution.

The deputies in the late Cortes from Porto Rico, manifested for the reform promised that colony in 1869, viz., constitutional government and the abolition of slavery.

The almon committee of the government party today issued a manifesto to the people of Spain, urging adherence to the constitution, and the course most favorable to the future welfare of the country.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 3.—The leading journals criticize the amnesty case now before the Geneva arbitrators, and in great measure urge the government to declare its opinion in regard to the demand for indirect damages.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's church.

Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counseled the cabinet that England must decide immediately from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war. The council is now discussing the merits of the treaty.

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ATTEMPT TO ROB AN EXPRESS CAR.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—An attempt at robbery was made in an Adams express car, on the Pan Handle train, due here at six o'clock this morning. After leaving Xema, the armed guard was sitting in the darkness, having been deprived of a light by the frozen condition of his lamp. This light was broken by a person who entered the car, and finally struck a light, to better enable him to prosecute his search among the valuables in that portion of the car. The light revealed the man clearly at work at a trunk, whereupon the guard fired, the ball striking the robber in the center of the breast and passing through the right shoulder. The wounded man was taken into custody, brought to this city and finally removed to the hospital. The wound is not considered dangerous, and the man gives his name as James Grimbie, and, it is said, was once a brakeman on this road. He had about his person a number of letters, which had been sent from a memorandum about his person it appears he has, among other cities, visited London and Pittsburg in his recent travels.

SALT LAKE.

Judge McKean Slandered by False Telegrams.

SALT LAKE, February 3.—Much indignation is expressed here to-day upon the discovery that a dispatch of the Associated Press, which had been sent, had been tampered with, evidently by parties in the Mormon hierarchy, so that it contained a gross and malicious attack upon Judge McKean's decision in the recent case of the Mormon hierarchy.

The indignation is expressed here to-day upon the discovery that a dispatch of the Associated Press, which had been sent, had been tampered with, evidently by parties in the Mormon hierarchy, so that it contained a gross and malicious attack upon Judge McKean's decision in the recent case of the Mormon hierarchy.

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MARRIED.

THOMAS WHITFIELD, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. H. Adams, on January 31, 1872, by Rev. Mr. Lee, M. J. P. Thomas, of the firm of Adams, Thomas & Co., of this city, and Mrs. W. H. Adams, of New York.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mrs. Wm. B. Hamilton. The following tribute to the memory of Mrs. Wm. B. Hamilton, who died on January 31, 1872, at the residence of her son, Mr. J. H. Adams, on January 31, 1872, by Rev. Mr. Lee, M. J. P. Thomas, of the firm of Adams, Thomas & Co., of this city, and Mrs. W. H. Adams, of New York.

"I never the death of any dear one so extended notice that the simple announcement of the death of a woman so good and so true, and so full of the spirit of the imperishable truth. Indeed, the entire love of her life is a more noble and enduring testimony than can be bestowed in the brief time which the writer of this can possibly pen.

"Mrs. Wm. B. Hamilton was born in the town of her death, about forty-seven years ago. She was the youngest child of William and Elizabeth Hamilton.

"William Hamilton was an elder brother of the late Mrs. Hamilton, and was a man of great worth and character. He was a member of the church, and was a man of great worth and character.

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